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PARTY BOSS MUST BE ELIMINATED

Machine Rule the Curse of the Nation To-day.

OWEN'S PRAISE OF ROOSEVELT

His Stand for Direct Primary in New York Will Help the Cause of Popular Government Throughout the Country—Big and Growing Issue that Offers Solution of Problems.

Hon. Robert Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, who was in Washington yesterday, is one of the foremost champions of popular government. He declares that this is the real issue before the country to-day and in it will be found the solution of other problems. He lauded Roosevelt for what he had done to promote the issue.

"I was greatly delighted," said Senator Owen, "with the editorial to-day in The Washington Herald on 'Bossism Doomed,' especially the unequivocal declaration in favor of popular government. Every evil of government from which the people have suffered, especially the high prices in the cost of living, is directly due to machine politics, the chief agency by which monopoly has established itself under the shelter of law and immunity from law.

"Roosevelt, regardless of whether he has been the beneficiary of machine politics heretofore or not, is doing a substantial service now in standing for the direct primary in New York and against the bossism that rules both parties in that State. His great popularity and high position enable him to call the attention of the country to this grave fundamental evil in the government of the American Republic.

Quotes Bryce's 'Commonwealth.'

"Nobody has put this evil more tersely than Ambassador Bryce in the 'American Commonwealth' (volume 2, page 160), describing the party machine system with its hierarchy of organizations. He pictures the 'machine,' points out what the machine has to do, and 'how the machine works.' His summary is as follows:

"Observing the form of consulting the people, it substantially ignores them, and forces on them persons whom they do not know, and would dislike if they knew them. It substitutes for the party voters generally a small number of professional agents and their creatures, extracts signatures from them, and packs meetings, and calls this consulting the pleasure of the sovereign people. . . . Thus the machine works on, and grinds out places, power, and opportunities for illicit gain to those who manage it."

Tariff and Monopoly.

"The Republican national machine is ruled by the 'special interests,' at the head of which is the greatest political trade combination in the world, known as the 'Protective Tariff League.' It has written the tariff law under the pretense of protecting the American manufacturer and working man, but has, in reality, successfully contrived to exclude all foreign competition, and then, by combinations and trusts at home, killed home competition and established a triumphant monopoly in every one of the great necessities of life, except local fresh vegetables, which are too perishable for organization.

"These monopolies have increased the cost of living in the United States 50 per cent higher than in England, France, and Germany, notwithstanding the fact that monopolies, even in those countries, have created an artificial price higher than would prevail in a market where the ancient common law competition alone prevailed.

Enriching the Few.

"The result of this monopoly is obvious. These unfair profits are making the few enormously rich. 'Moody's Manual' shows over \$5,000,000,000 of stocks and bonds actually listed in these corporations, while the total national wealth does not greatly exceed \$100,000,000,000, counting as wealth the land and real estate values, which are created by human hands except in limited degree. Millions and multi-millions are greatly enriched.

"The frightful antithesis of this wealth in the hands of the few are white women, children, and old people, who are a result of helpless poverty and despair. Ten millions of human beings are submerged in abject poverty, helpless and well-nigh hopeless, while gigantic corporations preach the devilish doctrine of overproduction of things men need to eat and wear. On this policy of Satan they close factory doors and turn human beings, who are willing to work, out of doors to compete with others equally helpless. The trusts control the government through the machine politicians, whose campaigns they finance and to whose personal fortunes they contribute. The people cannot control the trusts by government so long as the trusts control the government.

People's Rule the Remedy.

"Bossism and machine politics must end, and the rule of the people be established. How shall you do it? The answer is easy. 'The Code of the People's Rule' gives the very language of the states which are needed and the precise method by which these statutes can be conveniently and quickly established—to wit: Question the candidates on the people's rule. Will you support it if elected or will you not? "The right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum is the first statute to pass—the right of the people, regardless of the bosses, and of political machines, or of the special interests, or of the 'crooks' in the governing business, to initiate by petition a law which they do want, and to veto, by referendum in like manner, a law they don't want. The people pay the bills. They suffer the consequences. Their right of sovereignty is admitted, but their exercises of that right is thwarted by machine politics and by its corrupt allies.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.



DAVID J. LEWIS.
Easily wins in Democratic primaries in Sixth Maryland district.

will enable the people to vote intelligently, and as soon as corruption and the use of money in elections is ended, the people can vote without being misled and establish the laws under which they wish to live.

Means Representative Government.

"The enemies of the people's rule obscurely discourse about this system destroying representative government. It does nothing of the kind. It is representative government the people want; it is representative government they demand; it is representative government they insist upon, and this means the end of the political bosses, who are in the governing business for private profit.

"Popular government means the perfecting of representative government, so that the 'representative' shall 'represent' the 'represented' (the people) under penalty of the recall, which means a law by which any public official, legislative, executive, or judicial, can have his successor nominated and voted on when he proves to be unfaithful to the people, whose paid servant he is.

"I honor The Washington Herald for its patriotic position in favor of popular government, and I pray that the great patriotic, intelligent press of the United States shall immediately study this great issue, which overshadows all other issues, and make it a subject of regular discussion, until it shall be thoroughly understood. The progress of the republic is in the hands of the patriotic press. I am glad to believe that the great majority of our newspaper writers are lovers of their country and actively interested in good government.

Evils of Party Organization.

"Under popular government the evils of party organizations would be terminated, while its benefits might remain. The country, however, urgently needs the abatement of the activity of the political boss, who is in the governing business for private profit, either for himself, or his corrupt commercial allies, whose secret servant he is.

"The Democratic party in the opening declarations of its last national platform laid down the great issue that must next be settled in this country and said: "We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

"The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'

"Shall the people rule? Is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion."

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS MEET

Plank Dealing with Insurgency Will Be Eliminated.

Dover, Del., Aug. 30.—The Republican State convention, which will be held here to-morrow night to nominate candidates for Congress, State treasurer, and State auditor, will support Speaker Cannon by not referring in the platform to the insurgent movement now in evidence throughout the country.

A draft of the proposed platform, now in possession of Senator DuPont, who will arrive here with it to-morrow, contains a plank referring to the insurgents. It is declared, however, that it will be stricken out by the committee on resolutions. Representative William H. Heald, of Wilmington, will be renominated without opposition. State Treasurer D. O. Moore, of Laurel, will be named for a second term.

New Postmaster at Salisbury.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 30.—Announcement was made here to-night that W. H. Henry Hobson, for three years appointed postmaster to Postmaster James H. Ramsey at Salisbury, was to-day appointed postmaster in this city. The contest was between Ramsey and Hobson, the latter being a staunch supporter of State Chairman Adams and E. C. Duncan, of the Republican party.

TAFT CONSIDERING COURT VACANCIES

Solicitor General Bowers Considered for Place.

MAY CALL AN EXTRA SESSION

Question Will Be Left to Cabinet Meeting in Washington Late in September—President Dines with Judges and Gets Their Opinion. Moody Is Expected to Retire.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 30.—Discussion of President Taft's probable appointment to the Supreme Court was revived here when it was learned that the President took luncheon to-day at the home of Charles P. Searles, near Ipswich, with Associate Justice Holmes and United States Judges L. D. Colt, William L. Putnam, and Francis C. Lowell, of the First circuit.

The President has two vacancies to fill on the Supreme Court bench. One occurred with the death of Chief Justice Fuller and the other will come about when Associate Justice William H. Moody makes formal announcement of his retirement under the recent act of Congress. There is no doubt as to Mr. Moody's intention to quit the bench, although his health is said to be improving.

Vacancies Are Discussed.

The President announced at the time of the death of Chief Justice Fuller that he desired the advice and suggestions of reputable lawyers and judges from all over the country. While no statement was made at the executive offices that the Supreme Court vacancies were talked about at the luncheon to-day, it is believed here to-night that the subject did come up, if only in an incidental way.

So far as friends of the President know at this time, he has not changed his mind as to the appointment of Gov. Hughes to succeed Justice Fuller. The governor has already been confirmed by the Senate as an associate justice, succeeding the late Justice Brewer. The President, according to the present plan, will have to withdraw the governor's name as associate justice and submit it again as Chief Justice.

There is little doubt that Mr. Taft is considering the name of Lloyd W. Bowers, Solicitor General of the United States, for the other vacancy. Mr. Bowers is believed here to stand a better chance at this time than does any other man.

May Call Extra Session.

Although the President has not favored the calling of an extraordinary session of the Senate before the regular session begins to confirm his appointments to the Supreme Court, it is probable that this question will be taken up by the Cabinet when it meets in Washington late in September. The President is not fully determined against this proposition, and is willing that it be discussed at length by his official family.

The Cabinet will have something to say about the men the President has in his mind's eye for the two vacancies, but in this the advisers are likely to find Mr. Taft less yielding. He hopes that his appointments to the Supreme Court bench will be as much as anything else redound to the credit of his administration.

ROOSEVELT FORCES WAR ON OLD GUARD

No Compromise Wanted in the State Convention.

New York, Aug. 30.—"Mr. Greiner, Mr. Kracke, and Mr. Griscom are agreed that Mr. Roosevelt's name shall be presented to the coming State convention as a candidate for temporary chairman, and also that they will use their best endeavors to have included in the party platform a direct nominations plank."

This statement was issued after conferences had been held to-day between Chairman Griscom, of the Republican county committee; Fred Greiner, Republican leader of Buffalo; William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York, who was described by some of those attending the conferences to be acting as the representative of Mr. Roosevelt; Frederick H. Kracke, naval officer of the port; former Mayor A. C. Cutler, of Rochester; State Senator Day, of Utica; Mr. Sherman's day, of New York; and Darwin R. James, Jr., president of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club.

Will Enter Primaries.

The decision reached was that plans had been made immediately for the making of fights in all primary elections which would insure the progressives obtaining control of the convention. From reports which Mr. Roosevelt has received from all parts of the State, he is confident that the progressives will be able to dominate the convention. It is believed by Mr. Roosevelt's friends that the old guard will have undivided delegations only from Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester.

Senator Davenport said to-day that there would certainly be a divided delegation from Utica, and the same will be found to be true, it was said, of every other county in the State. The progressives say they will have at least 50 of the 1,055 delegates to the convention, and as 508 votes will constitute a majority their calculations, if they are correct, would enable them to smother the Barnes, Woodruff, Ward, and Wadsworth combination.

Refuse All Compromise.

It is not likely that the Roosevelt men will agree to any compromise. They are entirely confident that they will be able to control both the meeting at the State committee and the majority of the delegates to the convention, and they intend to seat Mr. Roosevelt as temporary chairman, to insert the direct nominations plank in the platform, and to defeat the plot which Mr. Barnes and Mr. Woodruff had in mind last week of stampeding the convention for the nomination of Roosevelt for governor, then to knife him, and by bringing about his defeat to eliminate Roosevelt from future activity in the Republican party affairs of the State by placing on his shoulders the responsibility for the defeat of the Republican ticket.

Very Extraordinary Bargains Offered in This Closing-out Sale of the BANKRUPT STOCK of JOSEPH AUERBACH, 613 14th St.

This sale of the Bankrupt Stock of Joseph Auerbach, for years the acknowledged leader in men's high-class apparel, doesn't find a comparison in any you've ever attended. It is impossible to buy better merchandise, for Joseph Auerbach carried only the highest grade stocks of men's hats, furnishings, and clothing possible for any store to gather, and enjoyed the patronage of the most particular trade in the city.

In order to convert the entire stock into cash at once, everything is greatly reduced, the sale prices being 30% to 60% under what such goods must command when bought and sold regularly. The stock in its entirety is fresh, new, and of the very latest style—features worth emphasizing.

Auerbach's High-Grade Clothing at Immense Reductions

Men's Suits, in a good variety of designs and assorted sizes. Auerbach's price, \$20.00. Sale price, \$12.00.	Men's Fine-grade Full Dress Suits, of unfinished worsteds; all hand tailored; silk lined; latest cut. Auerbach's price, \$40.00. Sale price, \$22.50.
Men's Hand-tailored Suits, of fine imported and domestic worsteds and chevrons. Auerbach's regular \$25.00 line. Sale price, \$15.00.	Men's "Silpon" Garments and Raincoats, some of silk in a good assortment of styles. Auerbach's prices, \$25.00 and \$27.50. Sale price, \$17.50.
Extra Fine Quality Hand-tailored Suits of imported worsteds and cassimeres. Auerbach's prices, \$30.00 and \$35.00. Sale price, \$18.50.	Men's Fine Quality Raincoats and "Silpons," sold by Auerbach at \$20.00. Sale price, \$12.00.
Men's Fine Black Vienna Tuxedo Suits, silk lined. Auerbach's price, \$25.00. Sale price, \$15.00.	Men's "Silpon" Coats with fancy backs. Auerbach's price, \$15.00. Sale price, \$7.75.
Men's Black Unfinished Worsteds Tuxedo Suits, silk lined, with notched collar. Auerbach's price, \$35.00. Sale price, \$22.50.	Men's Rubber-surface "Silpon" Coats, sold by Auerbach at \$5.00. Sale price, \$3.95.
Mercedized Silk Knit and Fiber Ties. Sold regularly at \$1.00 each. Sale price, 35c.	Imported Terry Cloth and Elder-down Bath Robes. Sold at \$5.00 and \$5.50. Sale price, \$3.75.
Mercedized Silk Knit Ties. Sold regularly at 50c each. Sale price, 19c.	Imported English Walking Sticks. Sold at \$3.00 each. Sale price, \$1.89.
Extra High-Grade French Felt Hats, in all styles. Regular price, \$5.00. Sale price, \$2.85.	Men's American Taffeta Silk Umbrellas. Sold in all styles at \$1.50 and \$2.00. Sale price, 98c.
Finest Quality Imported French Felt Crush Hats. Sold regularly at \$2.50. Sale price, \$1.50.	Men's High-class Gloria Silk Umbrellas. Sold at \$2.50 to \$4.00 each. Sale price, \$1.48.
Famous "Guyer" Parchment Derbies. Sold regularly at \$4.00. Sale price, \$2.55.	Men's Muslim and Cambric Night Robes. Sold at 75c each. Sale price, 39c.
Famous "Guyer" Parchment Derbies. Sold regularly at \$4.00. Sale price, \$2.55.	Men's Finest Imported English Wash Ties. Sold regularly at 75c each. Sale price, 35c.
Creighton & Co's Renowned English Hats. Sold regularly at \$3.50. Sale price, \$2.15.	"Solidilk" Four-in-Hand Scarfs. Sold regularly at 50c and 75c each. Sale price, 35c.
Men's Derbies and Soft Hats. Sold regularly at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Sale price, \$1.65.	Finest "Solidilk" English Scarfs. Sold regularly at \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sale price, 69c.
	"Solidilk" Neckwear, in exclusive designs and colorings. Sold regularly at \$2 and \$2.50. Sale price, 85c.
	Men's Silk Mufflers. Sold regularly at \$1 and \$1.50. Sale price, 79c.

ROOSEVELT'S TALK TO-DAY AS CLIMAX

Continued from Page One.

is before us. I believe that fundamentally we are sounder than any other nation, but there are a lot of things to be considered. For instance, take the corporations. "I believe in doing full justice to every corporation. It is entitled to its rights. It should be protected in its rights; but it is not entitled to vote, and it is not entitled to own any public servants. So far as I am able I will protect the corporations against crooks who blackmail them and against the visionary demagogues who would wrong them by attacking them improperly."

When the colonel turned to the other side of the question he was applauded wildly. The public seems to like to hear the corporations hammered rather than to have them praised. "And I will do everything in my power," he shouted, "to take the corporations out of politics. We want to break up the connection between crooked politics and crooked business. To do that we must insist not only on justice, but on doing justice. Do not trust men who will resort to any kind of blackmail. If they do that they will do you, if they get the chance. Stand by the clear-headed men, and above all, by the man whose deeds make good his words."

Lays a Corner Stone.

And then he went away from there. Pueblo cleaned the streets and did all sorts of things to make Mr. Roosevelt and his party feel at home to-day. It was just before he laid the corner stone for the new Y. M. C. A. building that the colonel made his address. First he singled out the Grand Army men, and then he swung into his prepared speech. He called attention to the Forest Service, and said that it had done good work, as good as the fire departments of our big cities. As servants of the public we ought to feel proud of them.

"I wish that I could go down to New Mexico and Arizona," was the notion that struck the former President, "but this is the nearest place to them that I will reach on this trip. There is one point upon which I would like to advise them and that is to leave the constitutions easy of amendment at any time when the people feel that they should be amended. Experience has shown that not only doctrinaires, but also designing corporation attorneys often get put into constitutions matters which are not thoroughly understood by the people at the time, and the result is that the people of the new States should be free, so that if at any time they find that something has been put into their constitutions which they did not know was there, or if they find out that something is working badly which they believed would work well, they shall have the opportunity to easily make a change that is necessary."

Like Personal Talk.

Pueblo warmed up to this kind of talk pretty well, but they liked the colonel better when he talked about veterans and the babies and the good citizens who carry the babies, and when he got personal and joshed some one in the crowd. The laying of the corner stone did not take long. It was just like all of these functions; mortar, a derrick, a stone, and the colonel.

That was all of the lengthy address to-day. The stops at Ordway, Sugar City, and Eads, Colo., were brief and uneventful. The colonel beamed and shook hands and said kind things. Several crates of melons were given to him. At Eads Mr. Roosevelt was interrupted by the spectacle of a thin woman trying to take his picture. The woman would hold the camera aloft so high she couldn't focus it, and when she squeezed the bulb the lens was taking in either Mr. Garfield or a barn in the distance. She got some swell views of Eads. "Just a minute, please," the colonel said. "Give her a chance. It's the first time I have had my picture taken on this trip."

Everybody laughed because, of course, the colonel has been snap-shotted ever so many times recently. In fact there are four photographers on the train. But it served to while away the hours. To-night Mr. Roosevelt is inside the State of Kansas, where the insurgents are rampant. He is chatting with Garfield and Pinchot. A huge celebration has been planned for him, and they expect him to cut loose and go to it, which he probably will not do. The insurgents published their resolutions to-day written by William Allen White. Here is a paragraph that drew a smile from the colonel: "We send our greetings to Theodore Roosevelt, the new world's champion of the rights of man in the world-old contest between rising humanity and the encroachments of special privilege, and as Republicans who stand ready to enlist under his banner in the fight for human rights."

This was taken to mean that Kansas would like to see the colonel running again in 1912. Maybe they will see him. Mr. Roosevelt will start to-morrow by meeting Gov. Stubbs. Representatives Murdock and Madison, and Senator Bristow will join in greeting the colonel. The governor will join the special train in a private car early in the morning and will follow on to Oswatimite. "John Brown will not be the main topic of the colonel's speech in Kansas to-morrow. Mr. Roosevelt will discuss issues of the moment and will deliver to the public a good many of his policies which he believes ought to be carried out. When he gets through he will dine with the insurgents at Gov. Stubbs' home in Lawrence. And then he will hike for Kansas City and renew old acquaintances."

ITALY IS SHAKEN.

Earthquake Terrifies Reggio di Calabria.

Reggio di Calabria, Aug. 30.—There was a strong earthquake shock here at 3:15 o'clock this morning. The people, who have not forgotten the last terrible disaster of this nature, were greatly alarmed, and the entire population is clamping out. The shock was also felt at Messina, Gerace, Monte Leone, Gallini, Milazzo, and Mileto. Several of these places suffered during the last earthquake, and the people were panic-stricken when the quake was felt to-day.

THE
Educational Section
—of—
THE WASHINGTON HERALD
Will Appear
Thursday, September 1
It will contain the announcements of the leading schools and colleges in the National Capital, and articles on educational subjects will be contributed by prominent educators.
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